ANALOGOUS STORMS.

A correspondent inquires whether the cyclones that enter the United States via Arizona and New Mexico are West Indian hurricanes of low intensity, which have swung across Mexico, and whether the cyclones which come to us via British Columbia are East Indian typhoons that have crossed the North Pacific?

We believe that it is generally agreed that a West Indian cyclone is one that originated in or near, and moves through or near the West Indian region. It would be a violent extension of this definition to apply this term to storms that do not come anywhere near the West Indies; in the same way we should object to speaking of the storms that cross over British Columbia as East Indian typhoons, unless it can be shown that they really come from the East Indies. We believe there is but one case plausibly established, in which an East Indian typhoon did continue uninterruptedly to the coast of British Columbia, and also one case of a West Indian hurricane that can be traced to the coast of Norway. But these are entirely exceptional.

Cyclonic storms most frequently pursue certain routes, which are shown in Weather Bureau Bulletin A. The diagrams copied from that will be found in many text-books, but while these favored routes extend over large portions of the globe, yet no one storm continues long enough to pursue the whole route. An East Indian typhoon, or a West Indian hurricane, after moving along for a week or two dies away, and is soon replaced by a new storm, for storms may originate anywhere within these favored routes. It is not at all likely that a West Indian hurricane, originating near the coast of Africa, can have any nearer relationship than that of cousin to the storms that begin as low pressures in the Gulf of California, and advance eastward over Arizona and New Mexico. They are analogous but not identical.—*C. A.*

CORRIGENDA.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, September, 1902, page 472, Table 1, in the last three columns insert the following totals: 257.8; 322.2; 72.18, respectively.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, April, 1902, page 230, column 1, footnote (a) should read "published by the United States Congress in 1901 in the Report ..... on Deep Waterways, 56th Congress, 2d Session, House Doc. No. 149."

In all previous REVIEWS, in Table 4, The Climatology of Costa Rica, in columns 2, 3, and 4, read "millimeters" for "inches." In same table for October, 1902, column 4, for "75.73 mm." read "757.30 mm."

SERIAL NUMBERS FOR WEATHER BUREAU PUBLICATIONS.

Many inquiries are received by the Weather Bureau officials as to the meaning of the serial numbers (e. g., W. B. No. 276) usually printed in the upper left-hand corner of the cover or title page of the Weather Bureau publications. In 1895 a Departmental order or circular was issued requiring that a serial number be given to every Weather Bureau publication that has a full title page or cover. By counting up previous publications it was concluded that the first publication of 1895 should be numbered 60; the publications previous to that date probably exceed this number, but that is of little consequence as they have never received whatever serial number properly belonged to them. The series includes all folio, quarto, and octavo bulletins, annual reports, and the successive numbers of the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW. As the numbers beginning with January, 1895, have been given to all publications of importance, except lithograph maps, those who desire to obtain a complete set of Weather Bureau publications are tempted to call for all these serial numbers; but this is unnecessary because so many of them are absorbed in the successive volumes of the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, and others consist of instructions relative to instruments that can hardly be of general interest. At first the separate prints from the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW received a title page and serial number, but since December 21, 1898, this has not generally been done. A careful examination of the following list will show the reader whether any given serial number is likely to be of value to him, or worthy of a place on the shelves of a library. The authors of bulletins and of separate reprints from the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW are mentioned by name. In other publications the author's name is not so important and is omitted. The asterisk signifies that no copies remain for distribution.

60. Monthly Weather Review for January, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 1.
61. * Instructions to Observers and Code for Enciphering Reports at Cotton Region and Sugar and Rice Stations of the Weather Bureau.
62. Monthly Weather Review and Annual Summary for 1894. Vol. XXII, No. 13.
63. * E. B. Garriott. Studies of Weather Types and Storms. No. 1.—Types of Storms in January. Extract from Monthly Weather Review.
64. Monthly Weather Review for February, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 2.
65. Monthly Weather Review for March, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 3.
66. C. F. Marvin. Instructions for use of Maximum and Minimum Thermometers. Circular B. Revised Edition.
67. C. F. Marvin. Instructions for use of The Rain Gage. Circular C. Revised Edition.
68. Monthly Weather Review for April, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 4.
69. * Climate and Health. Number One.
70. Monthly Weather Review for May, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 5.
71. * Climate and Health. Number Two.
72. Monthly Weather Review for June, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 6.
73. * Climate and Health. Number Three.
74. Monthly Weather Review for July, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 7.
75. * Climate and Health. Number Four.
76. Monthly Weather Review for August, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 8.
77. Bulletin No 16. L. E. Jewell. The Determination of the Relative Quantities of Aqueous Vapor in the Atmosphere by Means of the Absorption Lines of the Spectrum.
78. * Climate and Health. Number Five.
79. Monthly Weather Review for September, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 9.
80. E. B. Garriott. Instructions to Wind-Signal [Storm Warning] Displaymen of the Weather Bureau.
81. O. L. Fassig. Statistics of State Weather Services. Extract from Monthly Weather Review.
82. * Climate and Health. Number Six.
83. Monthly Weather Review for October, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 10.
84. * Climate and Health. Vol. II, No. 1.
85. H. H. C. Dunwoody. Departures from Normal Temperatures and Rainfall, with Crop Yields in Nebraska.
86. * H. E. Williams. Injury from Frost and Methods of Protection.
87. * Display of Wind Signals on the Great Lakes.
88. * Bulletin No. 17. [Willis L. Moore.] The Work of the Weather Bureau in Connection with the Rivers of the United States.
89. * Monthly Weather Review for November, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 11.
90. Bulletin No. 18. [James Berry.] Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Association of State Weather Services, held at Indianapolis, Ind., October 16 and 17, 1895.
91. * Monthly Weather Review for December, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 12.
92. E. B. Garriott and others. Studies of Weather Types and Storms. Part II. Extract from Monthly Weather Review.
93. * Climate and Health. Vol. II, No. 2.
94. Monthly Weather Review and Annual Summary for 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 13.
95. Monthly Weather Review for January, 1896. Vol. XXIV, No. 1.
96. * Climate and Health. Vol. II, No. 3.
97. * Bulletin No. 19. A. J. Henry. Report on the Relative Humidity of Southern New England and other localities.
98. Monthly Weather Review for February, 1896. Vol. XXIV, No. 2.
99. Monthly Weather Review for March, 1896. Vol. XXIV, No. 3.
100. Bulletin No. 13. H. E. Williams. Temperatures Injurious to Food Products in Storage and During Transportation, and Methods of Protection from the same. Reprinted as Farmers' Bulletin No. 125.
101. Monthly Weather Review for April, 1896. Vol. XXIV, No. 4.
102. * H. C. Frankenfield and A. J. Henry. St. Louis Tornado. Extract from Monthly Weather Review, 1896.
103. Monthly Weather Review for May, 1896. Vol. XXIV, No. 5.
104. Willis L. Moore. Responses to the programme of questions proposed for discussion at the International Meteorological Conference to be held in Paris, September, 1896.
105. Monthly Weather Review for June, 1896. Vol. XXIV, No. 6.
106. Monthly Weather Review for July, 1896. Vol. XXIV, No. 7.